

CORBETT WINS

The Big Fight for the World's Championship.

SULLIVAN KNOCKED OUT.

A Terrible Struggle in the Arena at the Olympic Club Room.

The Prize of Honor is Laid Low by the Californian in Twenty-One Rounds. Strength, Speed and Superior Skill. Corbett's Cleverness and Rapidity Was Too Much for Sullivan's Extra Weight and Defective Wind--Features of the Contest Which Displayed Pugilistic Science in the Perfection of Its Development--Detailed Account of the Great Battle.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—"I fought once too often, and lost the championship, but it was won by an American." These were the words delivered by John L. Sullivan as he stood bruised and bleeding in the Olympic club's arena last night, after being knocked out by James J. Corbett, of California, in twenty-one rounds.

The old champion looked fifteen years older than his actual age, as he stood there with his face swollen and distorted, and every man of the 9,000 persons

filled him. He was never in the battle with Corbett, and lost the championship, the prize of \$25,000 and the side bet of \$10,000, hopelessly.

From the start youth, agility and science were arrayed against Sullivan and he had no chance against such odds, weathered by years of dissipation. Corbett is regarded as a marvel, and he generously helped to raise his opponent when he had beaten him into insensibility.

Corbett's friends helped him and bore him from the ring in triumph at the conclusion of the fight. All of Sullivan's hopes have been dashed to the earth, and he was the picture of despair as he left the ring.

The Fight in Detail. First round—This was a ridiculous exhibition of prize fighting. Sullivan made no less than seven feints with the left for Corbett, but Corbett ran around him each time and no blow was struck.

Second round—Corbett made no effort to do anything but walk around. The two fellows stood up leisurely and looked at each other and then left on Corbett's shoulder and a clinch followed on the breakaway Corbett touched him on the breast. Another clinch followed.

Third round—Sullivan missed a left hander for the jaw and then touched him on the stomach. It was a rattler of his arm, however. The first good blow struck was by Corbett, who ran in on top of a run by Sullivan. Corbett also reached two lefts on Sullivan's body. Whenever Sullivan led Corbett ducked and John could not touch him. This occurred three times.

Fourth round—Sullivan made two fans at Corbett, but Jim ran away and no blow was struck. Sullivan continued to run in on him, but Jim's feet were too good for the big fellow, and he slipped away like a good sprinter. Sullivan laughed at the business and Corbett let his left go lightly on John's face. John laughed the more and returned his left on Corbett's back as Jim tripped away. It looked like a foot race, excepting two light blows that Corbett got in on the champion's face.

Corbett Stomach Goes Up. Fifth round—In this round Sullivan caught Corbett a fairly hard blow on the chin, but Corbett clinched and no blow was hurt. Sullivan missed with his left, and followed that with a trifle on the shoulder with the left. Sullivan made a rush and Corbett went at him. What followed is hard to describe. Corbett smashed him with right and left on the stomach and face and had the big fellow's nose bleeding in no time. Corbett hammered him as a Dixon could smack a skelly and the great champion became so surprised that soon persons said he was groggy. The activity and cleverness shown by Corbett was so admirable that the house got up and yelled.

Sixth round—Corbett jumped around like a cat and worried the big fellow, getting in two light blows on the stomach. Sullivan missed one left hander for the face, but otherwise nothing was done in the round.

Seventh round—Two slaps on the body.

Eighth round—Sullivan came out worried looking. He made a left lunge at Corbett, but Corbett ducked cleverly. In a rally Sullivan landed his right on the ribs, but Corbett got in two good left jabs on the body, one in the face, and again two light ones on the face and two on the body. Sullivan seemed to be rubbed out, or was going for a chance to land the knock-out blow.

All in Corbett's Favor. Ninth round—Corbett again led but without effect. Sullivan led left, but Corbett ducked. Then Sullivan gave him a back-hander on the face with left, and again a right hander on the forehead. Sullivan did not show any want of wind, although Corbett hit him five times, one after the other, three on the body and two on the face. Corbett was weary in his points, but his blows did not seem to weaken the big fellow, who appeared only tired.

Tenth round—Corbett stood up to his man like a major and the men eyed each other like conspirators. Sullivan led left for the jaw, but only touched lightly. Sullivan missed with the left. Both landed left on the face, but weakly. The same again. Sullivan's left found Corbett's face lightly. Sullivan missed left and Corbett jumped back. Corbett landed left on face lightly.

Eleventh round—It now began to look like a long fight. Sullivan could not get in a straight blow on the clever Californian and Corbett could not hurt John L. when he did land. A couple of light passes and a good deal of running around by Corbett. Corbett hit Sullivan in the face with left twice and with left and right in clinch. Sullivan's nose again bleeding. Corbett walking around. Corbett got two good cracks on Sullivan, one on face and one on stomach.

Twelfth round—Sullivan was still steady and it looked as though they might fight a hundred rounds. Corbett got in his left three times in the stomach within three seconds, getting away each time and running around. Sullivan led left and running around. Corbett's cleverness was shown by Corbett in the way he jabbed and got away, but his blows did not seem to be effective. Sullivan now made a rush, but Corbett ran away and when he came back he laughed. Sullivan tried the same thing twice now and each time he got a jab with his left on the stomach.

No Suffering on Either Side. Thirteenth round—Sullivan had a weary look when he came from his corner and then let go his left. He could not get there, as Corbett ran away. This scene was repeated. When Corbett came forward he was smiling, but was perspiring a great deal. Sullivan rushed him and Jim ran away. Sullivan did all the moving up and Corbett was jumping backward. Nothing was done in this round except one light blow of Corbett's on Sullivan's cheek.

Fourteenth round—Sullivan led left on Corbett's neck and Corbett landed left on neck and both countered left on face. Corbett landed two lefts on the face and in another attempt both missed. Each now touched the other with the left and then both missed. Corbett landed left on Sullivan's face and then missed with his right. Both missed a double blow with the left. No blows struck in the round would have broken a pane of glass.

Fifteenth round—Sullivan went in to Corbett this time, and rushed Jim three times. The Californian's long reach held John at bay and the big fellow could not break in under the guard. On the contrary, Corbett's left found Sullivan's face twice. In two more rushes by Sullivan Corbett held him and plunked John L. on the ribs and stomach with left. Sullivan had become very ugly looking before the end of the round, but Corbett did not mind that a bit. He went in dancing away from blows as before.

An Even Thing. Sixteenth round—A mutual rush occurred at the opening of the round, but both missed their blows. Sullivan felt short with a right hander and Corbett hit him on the nose lightly. This Corbett followed up with a jab in the stomach and two on the nose with the left. Sullivan appeared to be getting desperate. John L. seems more worried than ever, especially when he received another tap on the nose from Corbett's left.

Seventeenth round—Sullivan succeeded in getting a little left on Corbett's face. With this exception there was only flapping during the round. The house had a good deal to laugh at in the men's actions, but nothing to get excited over.

Eighteenth round—Corbett's cleverness in tapping Sullivan and getting away was admired up to this time and when he jabbed the big fellow four times on the face in succession the spectators raised a howl. Sullivan here got in a left on Corbett's breast, but it did not hurt. Then Corbett touched John L. up for two right handers on the body amid more howls. The people seemed to be with Corbett.

Nineteenth round—On coming to get Sullivan hit Corbett on the neck with the left pretty hard and Corbett countered with the left on the stomach. Sullivan missed a left meant for the face and Corbett laughed at him. At that Sullivan's left took on a savage smile and he chased Corbett around the ring. Corbett again came forward and landed his left on Sullivan's stomach and face and his right on the big fellow's stomach.

Twentieth round—Sullivan's left struck Corbett's breast as they came to the center of the ring, but only two seconds occurred afterward before Corbett landed a right on Sullivan's forehead. Corbett caught Sullivan on both sides of the head close to the ropes and this same dose the Californian repeated within another second. Corbett followed up with seven more blows of the same kind and Sullivan could not protect himself. Sullivan could not get in a single blow in return. He was plainly groggy and weak. Corbett was very fresh and confident the second of the round at which time he was smashing Sullivan at a great rate left and right on both sides of the head.

Sullivan Knocked Out. Twenty-first and last round—In regard to this trifling minute and a half which decided the heavy-weight championship of the world, a great deal should be said even in this short time. That the contest would end in that round no man present believed. Sullivan came from his corner in the same shape that he had shown for a dozen rounds before. He had the same cross expression on his face, and seemed to be as strong as at any time during the fight. He continued to do the "edging" and Corbett followed his original tactics of "edging away." This sort of trade was not going on very long, not more than ten seconds, when Corbett jumped back, rushed forward, hit John on the nose and John was dazed. Corbett went on and hit him on the same old nose was again smashed and more blood came out. John looked astonished when down on him again as a crow went down on him again as a crow

lights on him where there is no dummy in the middle of the field. A right on the ear and left on the jaw settled the business and the championship. The last blow sent the great John L. Sullivan to the floor with a thump, the second time in all his long career as a fighter. Sullivan never got up. When the five-o'clock gloves were distributed Sullivan had trouble in getting his hands into his. Corbett was ready in an instant. Sullivan laughed with his hands, as though he had told a funny story of his own, after he had shaken hands with Pompadour Jim.

WHEAT CULTURE.

Causes of Poor Crops--Suggestions About Marketing.

Sowing food seed is one prime cause of sorry crops, according to a writer in *Chicago Farmer*, who expresses the following opinions: "If all the food seeds with our wheat were harvested to themselves and measured it would surprise most farmers. Yet this is not all, for it costs as much to sow and reap this food growth, bushel for bushel, as it does the wheat, and robbed the soil of its most fertility, and moreover, it must be got out from among the wheat or make inferior flour, which will add another cost to the crop."

"A proper preparation of the soil is too much neglected by most farmers, and this adds another cause for poor crops. The thorough preparation of the soil before sowing is more necessary for wheat than most any other crop. All we can do to insure a good crop ends with the sowing of the seed. Cultivated crops may be planted on a poorly prepared soil and after cultivation the soil put in order. But this cannot be done with wheat crop. Moreover, the greatest enemy of the wheat crop is the freezing and thawing of winter, and a well prepared, compact seed bed enables the wheat to root down in the solid earth and be less liable to be thrown out of the ground, and the very fine, mellow surface pushes a quick growth, enabling the plant to grow sufficient blade to furnish protection to the root. But no improvement in the seed bed will not only do all this, which would increase the yield in the end, but would require less seed, which would go into the thousands of bushels saved, and counting up profits it will be found more in what we save than in what we make."

"Another reason for poor crops is the farmers' lands are growing thin from excessive cropping and they do not manure their land in any way. If the farmers would manure their land liberally with good stable manure or cow slop they would greatly increase their yield."

"Another point I wish to suggest to the reader is the marketing of their wheat. I believe many of our farmers sell their wheat at a disadvantage, and believe many times twenty-five cents more might be realized by having their wheat made into flour and sell it and feed the bran to their stock, and thus a good portion of the fertility would be returned to the soil. A little additional cost for a better quality of seed, a little more work in preparing the soil, the more liberal use of good manure, will return to the farmer an increased yield of wheat, and thus greatly enhance the profit of wheat growing."

Potash and Soda. Dr. E. H. Jenkins says, in *The New England Farmer*, that a dressing of salt sometimes has a very marked effect on the following crop. The *Rural New Yorker*, commenting on the foregoing, says so also in an application of carbonate of soda. The same is true of copras and other salts. But this does not prove or even indicate that these salts can in any way "replace" potash in the plant. They no doubt increase the solubility of the plant food in the soil. Both potash and soda are necessary to the plant. Neither can wholly replace the other, though the quantity of soda which is absolutely necessary is extremely small.

Chicken Cholera.

Shelter the affected birds from the sun and give every five hours a teaspoonful of castor oil, into which has been dropped five drops of laudanum, until the diarrhea ceases; give soft, not wet food, with cayenne pepper; this is a recipe in common use; in this case, as in most others, however, a course of prevention is worth a pound of cure; keep the birds in clean, dry quarters, with plenty of clean, pure water to drink and food to eat, and there will be no diarrhea and consequent cholera.

An Economical Manger.

The food which most horses waste is a factor that adds largely to the cost of keeping them. Horses that are bad about wasting their feed should have a manger especially arranged for economy. The *New England Homestead* gives a cut of a manger for preventing waste, of which the one who planned it says:

The animal accustomed to take a mouthful and then turn his head will rarely turn far if he has to back before doing it. With the manger bounded, as in Fig. 1, leaving just room enough for his easy access to the feed, what grain is dropped he will find again. The upright boards should be nailed to the manger on its inner side. If the horse merely scoots the feed round, a manger will prevent waste. This consists of an 8-inch board nailed to the manger, as in Fig. 2 at A. It will catch anything that is thrown up under it, and food dropped on it will roll back.

PLAN OF MANGER.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

THE TWO MEN

Enter the Ring--Weighing the Gloves. The Call to Battle.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The Olympic club decided that Sullivan would not be allowed to wear a plaster on his stomach. Corbett protested against this as soon as he arrived in town, and when Sullivan was formally notified of the protest, which was proceeding was come through in the afternoon, the big fellow said he "didn't give a blank." He'd let the blank plaster go to blank if there was any kick about it from that young fellow," meaning Corbett.

It was 8:40 when the scales were brought in to weigh the scales were the same time it was officially announced that Billy Delaney and Professor John Donaldson, of St. Paul, would do the chief work on Corbett when in his corner. Mr. Delaney, Dillon and Professor Mike Donovan of the New York Athletic club, would be around to hand up bottles and give advice. There was a tremendous crowd in the building at this time, no room could be found anywhere. But Masterman was named as Corbett's timekeeper. Sullivan came on first at 8:51 p. m. His last handlers, Johnston, McAuliffe, Joe Lannon and Casey were with him. Jack Ashton was not to be seen. It was said that Jack had seen too much of the red contents of the bowl and had been fired. Corbett came in almost immediately after with his friends as named above, as well as W. A. Brady, his manager. Both were stripped all the way up and down, except that they wore trunks and shoes and stockings. Sullivan's trunks were of a bright green and Corbett's of a queer mixture of white and blue and slate. Corbett seemed nervous after he had taken his seat, and swung his legs from the floor up and back again, like an amateur. Then all hands collected in the middle of the ring and

shook hands, handers and all. It was announced that Sullivan weighed 213 pounds and Corbett 157.

Professor Duffy, the referee, ran from corner to corner looking out for bandages and bodies and waists and finding none ordered them to go on. When the five-o'clock gloves were distributed Sullivan had trouble in getting his hands into his. Corbett was ready in an instant. Sullivan laughed with his hands, as though he had told a funny story of his own, after he had shaken hands with Pompadour Jim.

WHEAT CULTURE.

Causes of Poor Crops--Suggestions About Marketing.

Sowing food seed is one prime cause of sorry crops, according to a writer in *Chicago Farmer*, who expresses the following opinions: "If all the food seeds with our wheat were harvested to themselves and measured it would surprise most farmers. Yet this is not all, for it costs as much to sow and reap this food growth, bushel for bushel, as it does the wheat, and robbed the soil of its most fertility, and moreover, it must be got out from among the wheat or make inferior flour, which will add another cost to the crop."

"A proper preparation of the soil is too much neglected by most farmers, and this adds another cause for poor crops. The thorough preparation of the soil before sowing is more necessary for wheat than most any other crop. All we can do to insure a good crop ends with the sowing of the seed. Cultivated crops may be planted on a poorly prepared soil and after cultivation the soil put in order. But this cannot be done with wheat crop. Moreover, the greatest enemy of the wheat crop is the freezing and thawing of winter, and a well prepared, compact seed bed enables the wheat to root down in the solid earth and be less liable to be thrown out of the ground, and the very fine, mellow surface pushes a quick growth, enabling the plant to grow sufficient blade to furnish protection to the root. But no improvement in the seed bed will not only do all this, which would increase the yield in the end, but would require less seed, which would go into the thousands of bushels saved, and counting up profits it will be found more in what we save than in what we make."

"Another reason for poor crops is the farmers' lands are growing thin from excessive cropping and they do not manure their land in any way. If the farmers would manure their land liberally with good stable manure or cow slop they would greatly increase their yield."

"Another point I wish to suggest to the reader is the marketing of their wheat. I believe many of our farmers sell their wheat at a disadvantage, and believe many times twenty-five cents more might be realized by having their wheat made into flour and sell it and feed the bran to their stock, and thus a good portion of the fertility would be returned to the soil. A little additional cost for a better quality of seed, a little more work in preparing the soil, the more liberal use of good manure, will return to the farmer an increased yield of wheat, and thus greatly enhance the profit of wheat growing."

Potash and Soda. Dr. E. H. Jenkins says, in *The New England Farmer*, that a dressing of salt sometimes has a very marked effect on the following crop. The *Rural New Yorker*, commenting on the foregoing, says so also in an application of carbonate of soda. The same is true of copras and other salts. But this does not prove or even indicate that these salts can in any way "replace" potash in the plant. They no doubt increase the solubility of the plant food in the soil. Both potash and soda are necessary to the plant. Neither can wholly replace the other, though the quantity of soda which is absolutely necessary is extremely small.

Chicken Cholera.

Shelter the affected birds from the sun and give every five hours a teaspoonful of castor oil, into which has been dropped five drops of laudanum, until the diarrhea ceases; give soft, not wet food, with cayenne pepper; this is a recipe in common use; in this case, as in most others, however, a course of prevention is worth a pound of cure; keep the birds in clean, dry quarters, with plenty of clean, pure water to drink and food to eat, and there will be no diarrhea and consequent cholera.

An Economical Manger.

The food which most horses waste is a factor that adds largely to the cost of keeping them. Horses that are bad about wasting their feed should have a manger especially arranged for economy. The *New England Homestead* gives a cut of a manger for preventing waste, of which the one who planned it says:

The animal accustomed to take a mouthful and then turn his head will rarely turn far if he has to back before doing it. With the manger bounded, as in Fig. 1, leaving just room enough for his easy access to the feed, what grain is dropped he will find again. The upright boards should be nailed to the manger on its inner side. If the horse merely scoots the feed round, a manger will prevent waste. This consists of an 8-inch board nailed to the manger, as in Fig. 2 at A. It will catch anything that is thrown up under it, and food dropped on it will roll back.

PLAN OF MANGER.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

THE TWO MEN

Enter the Ring--Weighing the Gloves. The Call to Battle.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The Olympic club decided that Sullivan would not be allowed to wear a plaster on his stomach. Corbett protested against this as soon as he arrived in town, and when Sullivan was formally notified of the protest, which was proceeding was come through in the afternoon, the big fellow said he "didn't give a blank." He'd let the blank plaster go to blank if there was any kick about it from that young fellow," meaning Corbett.

It was 8:40 when the scales were brought in to weigh the scales were the same time it was officially announced that Billy Delaney and Professor John Donaldson, of St. Paul, would do the chief work on Corbett when in his corner. Mr. Delaney, Dillon and Professor Mike Donovan of the New York Athletic club, would be around to hand up bottles and give advice. There was a tremendous crowd in the building at this time, no room could be found anywhere. But Masterman was named as Corbett's timekeeper. Sullivan came on first at 8:51 p. m. His last handlers, Johnston, McAuliffe, Joe Lannon and Casey were with him. Jack Ashton was not to be seen. It was said that Jack had seen too much of the red contents of the bowl and had been fired. Corbett came in almost immediately after with his friends as named above, as well as W. A. Brady, his manager. Both were stripped all the way up and down, except that they wore trunks and shoes and stockings. Sullivan's trunks were of a bright green and Corbett's of a queer mixture of white and blue and slate. Corbett seemed nervous after he had taken his seat, and swung his legs from the floor up and back again, like an amateur. Then all hands collected in the middle of the ring and

shook hands, handers and all. It was announced that Sullivan weighed 213 pounds and Corbett 157.

Professor Duffy, the referee, ran from corner to corner looking out for bandages and bodies and waists and finding none ordered them to go on. When the five-o'clock gloves were distributed Sullivan had trouble in getting his hands into his. Corbett was ready in an instant. Sullivan laughed with his hands, as though he had told a funny story of his own, after he had shaken hands with Pompadour Jim.

WHEAT CULTURE.

Causes of Poor Crops--Suggestions About Marketing.

Sowing food seed is one prime cause of sorry crops, according to a writer in *Chicago Farmer*, who expresses the following opinions: "If all the food seeds with our wheat were harvested to themselves and measured it would surprise most farmers. Yet this is not all, for it costs as much to sow and reap this food growth, bushel for bushel, as it does the wheat, and robbed the soil of its most fertility, and moreover, it must be got out from among the wheat or make inferior flour, which will add another cost to the crop."

"A proper preparation of the soil is too much neglected by most farmers, and this adds another cause for poor crops. The thorough preparation of the soil before sowing is more necessary for wheat than most any other crop. All we can do to insure a good crop ends with the sowing of the seed. Cultivated crops may be planted on a poorly prepared soil and after cultivation the soil put in order. But this cannot be done with wheat crop. Moreover, the greatest enemy of the wheat crop is the freezing and thawing of winter, and a well prepared, compact seed bed enables the wheat to root down in the solid earth and be less liable to be thrown out of the ground, and the very fine, mellow surface pushes a quick growth, enabling the plant to grow sufficient blade to furnish protection to the root. But no improvement in the seed bed will not only do all this, which would increase the yield in the end, but would require less seed, which would go into the thousands of bushels saved, and counting up profits it will be found more in what we save than in what we make."

"Another reason for poor crops is the farmers' lands are growing thin from excessive cropping and they do not manure their land in any way. If the farmers would manure their land liberally with good stable manure or cow slop they would greatly increase their yield."

"Another point I wish to suggest to the reader is the marketing of their wheat. I believe many of our farmers sell their wheat at a disadvantage, and believe many times twenty-five cents more might be realized by having their wheat made into flour and sell it and feed the bran to their stock, and thus a good portion of the fertility would be returned to the soil. A little additional cost for a better quality of seed, a little more work in preparing the soil, the more liberal use of good manure, will return to the farmer an increased yield of wheat, and thus greatly enhance the profit of wheat growing."

Potash and Soda. Dr. E. H. Jenkins says, in *The New England Farmer*, that a dressing of salt sometimes has a very marked effect on the following crop. The *Rural New Yorker*, commenting on the foregoing, says so also in an application of carbonate of soda. The same is true of copras and other salts. But this does not prove or even indicate that these salts can in any way "replace" potash in the plant. They no doubt increase the solubility of the plant food in the soil. Both potash and soda are necessary to the plant. Neither can wholly replace the other, though the quantity of soda which is absolutely necessary is extremely small.

Chicken Cholera.

Shelter the affected birds from the sun and give every five hours a teaspoonful of castor oil, into which has been dropped five drops of laudanum, until the diarrhea ceases; give soft, not wet food, with cayenne pepper; this is a recipe in common use; in this case, as in most others, however, a course of prevention is worth a pound of cure; keep the birds in clean, dry quarters, with plenty of clean, pure water to drink and food to eat, and there will be no diarrhea and consequent cholera.

An Economical Manger.

The food which most horses waste is a factor that adds largely to the cost of keeping them. Horses that are bad about wasting their feed should have a manger especially arranged for economy. The *New England Homestead* gives a cut of a manger for preventing waste, of which the one who planned it says:

The animal accustomed to take a mouthful and then turn his head will rarely turn far if he has to back before doing it. With the manger bounded, as in Fig. 1, leaving just room enough for his easy access to the feed, what grain is dropped he will find again. The upright boards should be nailed to the manger on its inner side. If the horse merely scoots the feed round, a manger will prevent waste. This consists of an 8-inch board nailed to the manger, as in Fig. 2 at A. It will catch anything that is thrown up under it, and food dropped on it will roll back.

PLAN OF MANGER.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

THE TWO MEN

Enter the Ring--Weighing the Gloves. The Call to Battle.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The Olympic club decided that Sullivan would not be allowed to wear a plaster on his stomach. Corbett protested against this as soon as he arrived in town, and when Sullivan was formally notified of the protest, which was proceeding was come through in the afternoon, the big fellow said he "didn't give a blank." He'd let the blank plaster go to blank if there was any kick about it from that young fellow," meaning Corbett.

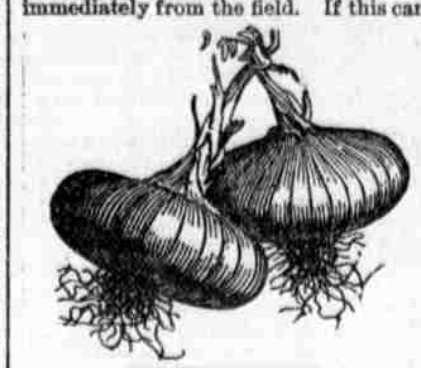
It was 8:40 when the scales were brought in to weigh the scales were the same time it was officially announced that Billy Delaney and Professor John Donaldson, of St. Paul, would do the chief work on Corbett when in his corner. Mr. Delaney, Dillon and Professor Mike Donovan of the New York Athletic club, would be around to hand up bottles and give advice. There was a tremendous crowd in the building at this time, no room could be found anywhere. But Masterman was named as Corbett's timekeeper. Sullivan came on first at 8:51 p. m. His last handlers, Johnston, McAuliffe, Joe Lannon and Casey were with him. Jack Ashton was not to be seen. It was said that Jack had seen too much of the red contents of the bowl and had been fired. Corbett came in almost immediately after with his friends as named above, as well as W. A. Brady, his manager. Both were stripped all the way up and down, except that they wore trunks and shoes and stockings. Sullivan's trunks were of a bright green and Corbett's of a queer mixture of white and blue and slate. Corbett seemed nervous after he had taken his seat, and swung his legs from the floor up and back again, like an amateur. Then all hands collected in the middle of the ring and



ONIONS.

Harvesting, Curing and Storing--Popular Market Varieties.

When the bulbs of onions growing for market have reached their full size and maturity, as indicated by the drying down of the tops, the crop is ready to be harvested. Pull the onions by hand or rake them out by means of a dull steel rake, taking great care to avoid cutting into them; then leave in windrows on the ground to cure. Afterward twist or cut off the remnants of the top and roots, if there be such, and try to sell the crop immediately from the field. If this cannot be done, store in a rather thin layer on a dry floor or loft until they can be disposed of. Greiner, from whose work on "How to Make the Garden Pay" we quote, does not advise the novice to attempt wintering even a part of the crop, as this is a task which involves risk even for the more experienced.



THE WETHERFIELD.

not be done, store in a rather thin layer on a dry floor or loft until they can be disposed of. Greiner, from whose work on "How to Make the Garden Pay" we quote, does not advise the novice to attempt wintering even a part of the crop, as this is a task which involves risk even for the more experienced.

Onion sets are also harvested when the tops begin to die down, either by lifting out with the onion-set attachment of the Planet, Jr., wheelhoe or by raking in windrows five or six rows together, care being taken of course to get the teeth well under the bulbs. They are left on the ground for two or three days to cure, and then taken under shelter and spread out on a dry floor to be cleaned at leisure. This is done by rubbing the sets between the hands to remove remnants of tops and roots and adhering soil or sand and by running through a fanning mill afterward. All bulbs that will not readily pass through a grain sieve with 3/4-inch meshes are too large for sets and should be sold or used for pickling onions. Another method of harvesting consists of running a large garden trowel lengthwise under the row, lifting up the bulbs with soil adhering to them and throwing into a small meshed sieve to sift out the sand and soil.

In storing for winter, the bulbs--sometimes mixed with chaff--are piled up four or five inches deep in a dry loft, there allowed to freeze and covered with a foot or so of straw or hay until spring. Or they may be stored in shallow open crates, protected from alternate freezing and thawing.

Winter Killing of Clover. It is believed by the editor of *Hoard's Dairyman* that a great deal of the loss through so called winter killing of clover comes from another cause--the allowing the clover to mature too far before cutting. He says: "Clover is a biennial plant. It is in its second year or until it seeds, and then it dies. The same root never seeds twice; hence it must die. The way to keep it alive and strong is to cut it before the formation of the seed in the head and cut another crop later in the season, say in September, cutting that also before any seed is formed. In this way the plant does not perform the purpose of nature and object of its life, which is the production of seed. As long as it is thrived in this way the purpose of the plant struggle to exist and is vigorous. There is great loss annually through the killing of clover, and whatever is caused by too late cutting can be remedied by paying attention to the laws which govern its life. Besides this, the farmer will have, if the clover is cut twice, from every acre a largely increased crop of better feeding value and a much more steadfast meadow. We have seen clover fields that had been cut in this way for nine years with fine profit all around. Two or three quarts of seed, sown early every spring before the frost is all out of the ground, is also a good thing."

Hardy and Healthy.

After two years' experience with flocks of Houdans, Wyandottes, White Leghorns and White Faced Black Spanish, I have no hesitation in recommending the Wyandottes as by far the best of the four breeds tested for this climate, being good layers of medium sized eggs, and the chicks are hardy and healthy and mature early. The young pullets begin to lay early and are good winter layers. J. A. Sharpe, Agassiz, B. C.

Read This Slowly.

Live there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, 'I'll take this man's Pills before I go to bed? When a mild cathartic is desired, one the whole system and the system regulate the liver and bowels, you can do better than take St. Patrick's Pills just before going to bed. They do not cause grip and leave the system in splendid condition. For sale by Durbin, Wright & Co., or L. Soliman, Druggists.

Mr. Van Pelt, Editor of the *Craig, Mo.* Meteor, went to a drug store at Hillsdale, Iowa, and asked the proprietor if he had any pills to give him something for cholera morbus and looseness of the bowels. He said: "I felt so much better next morning that I concluded to call on the physician."

BIBER & EASTON,

505 & 507 Market St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS

—IN—

BRITISH,

FRENCH and

GERMAN

DRESS GOODS